

Indian diplomat defects to Norway

OSLO (AP) — Indian Charge d'Affaires Harinder Singh said Tuesday he has quit his diplomatic post and requested political asylum in Norway in protest against what he described as a campaign against Sikhs in India. "I realise now there is no time for me in India any more," Mr. Singh, a Sikh and a son of former Punjab politician Sardar Gopal Singh Khalsa, said at a news conference. Mr. Singh, a 37-year-old career diplomat, had been until recently the embassy's first secretary but became charge d'affaires, acting head of the mission, when Ambassador Hardev Bhillai left Norway earlier this year for re-assignment. A permanent replacement has not taken up the post. See related story on page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "البراق"

Israelis kill Lebanese boy

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops killed a seven-year-old Lebanese boy during a search operation in the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh following an attack on an Israeli patrol there Tuesday, local residents said. They said the boy, Hassan Ali Kahlil, was killed by automatic gunfire as Israeli troops searched for commandos who wounded three Israeli soldiers in a machinegun and hand grenade attack in Nabatiyeh, 57 kilometres south of Beirut. On Monday an Israeli spokesman said Israeli forces killed three commandos south of Sidon in Lebanon Tuesday, as they were working on an explosive device at the roads. He said an Israeli patrol surprised the three and shot them.

Volume 9 Number 2597

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1984, RAMADAN 20, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hussein receives Saudi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday evening received a message from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, but the contents were not revealed. The message was delivered to the King at Al Nadwa Palace by Saudi ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, who arrived in earlier Monday. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Spadolini confers with Sharif Zaid

AMMAN (Petra) — Italy's Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini Monday received Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who is currently on an official visit to Italy and discussed with him issues of mutual interest to the two countries. Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker earlier met with the secretary general of the Italian defence ministry, General Fano, and the chief of staff of the Italian armed forces, Gen. Lamberto Bartolucci.

Israel jails Palestinian for 25 years

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli military court Tuesday ordered a 25-year prison term for a West Bank Palestinian whose right arm was blown off as he was allegedly trying to place a bomb in the occupied territories. Abdul Rahman Hashem Nofal Tum, 34, of Kalkilya, was convicted of trying to plant the bomb, of membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and 18 other counts of illegal weapons possession and their transportation for illegal operations.

TASS dismisses U.S. report

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet news agency TASS Tuesday dismissed as absurd and groundless a U.S. report that Moscow has more nuclear warheads than Washington. It said every time the U.S. Congress discussed military spending the Pentagon produced figures to demonstrate that the United States lagged behind the Soviet Union in the arms race. Figures given Monday in the U.S. magazine Arms Control Today said the Pentagon put Soviet warheads at about 34,000 against 26,000 for the United States.

India deploys troops on Pakistan border

RAWALPINDI (R) — India has notified Pakistan that it has deployed troops along the border between Pakistan and the troubled Indian state of Punjab. Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Tuesday. He told reporters that Pakistan had taken the steps necessary to protect its security, but also assured India it posed no threat. "We have... told them they should have no worry from our side," he said.

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Four-man military committee begins work Syrian-backed plan aims at unifying Lebanon army

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A new four-man military committee on Tuesday began working on a plan to re-unite the divided Lebanese army in yet another attempt to end Lebanon's nine years of civil war.

The Associated Press quoted government sources as saying the committee was created during mediation Monday by Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam aimed at settling a dispute between rival factions over the army's future. The dispute had brought to a standstill the efforts of the national coalition government to restore some form of law and order. Under the Syrian-mediated agreement, the four-man committee of Maronite Catholic, Druze, Shi'ite Muslim and Sunni Muslim officers was to ready a plan for the cabinet on re-uniting the army, which split along sectarian lines in civil war fighting last September and February.

The half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet was expected to consider the plan at a meeting Thursday. The cabinet session was postponed for 24 hours because of the illness of Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, a key cabinet member hospitalised with an ear infection.

The government sources, who asked not to be identified, said the new committee's members made contacts on an individual basis Tuesday and scheduled a full meeting. The sources refused to say when or where the meeting would be held.

At the same time, the sources quoted by the AP added, the agreement reached calls for restricting the army intelligence to

military affairs, while creating a general intelligence department under a Shi'ite Muslim to handle national and state security affairs.

Under the security agreement mediated by Mr. Khaddam, the all-Muslim Sixth Brigade in west Beirut would be buttressed with Christian units and the all-Christian Fifth Brigade in east Beirut with Muslim units to enforce a new security plan.

Selected army units are to be deployed in Beirut to eliminate the militia-manned "green line" dividing the city into mostly Muslim and Christian sectors.

Mostly Christian and mainly Muslim militiamen facing each other along the mid-city front traded sporadic machine gun, rocket-propelled grenade and small mortar fire Tuesday afternoon following an overnight battle, lasting three hours, which wounded three combatants.

Syria's leading government daily "Tishrin" said in an editorial Tuesday that Mr. Khaddam's mission was a success and warned that "Syria will not allow any trouble makers in Lebanon to obstruct the march toward stability and reconciliation."

Syria has emerged as the main power broker in Lebanon following the collapse of American efforts last February.

The committee includes the Lebanese army intelligence chief Col. Simon Kassiss, a Maronite

Catholic representative of President Amin Gemayel, and Brig. Sami Al Shaikha, a Sunni Muslim representing Prime Minister Karami. The other members are Col. Lutfi Jaber, a Shi'ite Muslim representing Mr. Berri, and retired army Lt.-Col. Sherif Fayyad, representing the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Government sources also said that Mr. Khaddam had won approval by the Christian and Muslim members of the cabinet to cancel "Decree No. 10" which was issued by the previous government of Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and which gave the army commander exclusive charge of the troops.

The collective army command and the cancellation of the decree appeared to be a Syrian-mediated compromise between Maronites, who have dominated key posts in the army and government for more than 40 years, and the Muslims, who are demanding a wider share of power.

As Mr. Khaddam left for Syria Monday night, Mr. Karami told reporters in Bikfaya, President Gemayel's home village where the Syrian vice-president met Lebanese leaders, that the cabinet would meet on Wednesday to put the new agreement into legal form and the army and internal security forces would implement it as soon as possible afterwards.

Mr. Karami and Mr. Khaddam both said the talks had been successful and were optimistic about an early end to the intermittent civil war in Lebanon.

Klibi says he fears wider Iran-Iraq war, page 2

Iraqi forces poised 'to crush' new Iranian assault at Majnoon

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraq said Tuesday its troops are bracing for an expected Iranian offensive, while U.N. observers prepared to oversee a week-old moratorium on civilian shelling along the southern sector of the battlefield.

In a medal-awarding ceremony Tuesday in Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein vowed to "crush, strongly and fiercely" any Iranian offensive and told his troops to "fight on until you gain the inevitable victory."

Major-General Maher Abdul Rasheed, commander of Iraq's Third Army, said his forces have recaptured parts of the Majnoon Islands from the Iranians and were setting up fortifications for an expected attack.

Parts of the islands, a cluster of marshes and oil-bearing spots in the east Basra force, were occupied by Iran during an offensive last February. The Iraqis said in mid-March they had regained parts of the strategic islands, believed to contain some two billion barrels in untapped oil reserves.

Gen. Abdul Rasheed told the Baghdad magazine Aleph Baa, organ of the ruling Baath Party, that his forces have "innundated" the area of Majnoon in Iranian hands while "consolidating fortifications" elsewhere.

He said the Iraqis had suffered 12,000 fatalities and 25,000 wounded in fighting at Majnoon. "Our forces have the power to repulse the offensive, for which the Iraqis have mobilised three quarters of their regulars plus the Khomenei guardsmen," said Gen. Abdul Rasheed. "We have the firepower and capability to annihilate them."

Arab diplomatic sources in the Gulf region have estimated Iranian forces east of Basra at some 400,000 troops. Arab military analysts predict the Iraqis will deploy newly acquired Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles in the Majnoon region.

U.N. team due in Iraq
Reuter adds: A United Nations

team of three observers is expected to arrive in Baghdad Wednesday to supervise the Gulf war agreement not to attack civilian targets, diplomatic sources said.

Iraq and Iran, at war since September 1980, agreed last week to a request by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to stop attacks on civilian centres which had cost many hundreds of lives.

The sources here said the team of officers from Ireland, Sweden and Finland would be accompanied by a senior military officer attached to the U.N. under-secretary-general's office for political affairs.

This officer would begin making arrangements for the observer team to work in liaison with Iraqi officials, the sources said. They stressed, however, that there has so far been no word of any Iranian arrangements to deploy observers who would have to be in place on both sides of the border for the agreement to be effectively supervised.

U.S. not to sell Stingers to Kuwait

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State department disclosed Tuesday it has turned down a Kuwaiti request to purchase Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, but government officials indicated that the decision did not reflect a lack of concern for the Gulf nation's safety.

Spokesman John Hughes said, "we do not contemplate a sale at this time," and gave no reason for the decision.

A Defence Department spokesman later said the Pentagon is proposing "more immediate and effective improvements" for Kuwait's defence against air attack.

While not ruling out the eventual sale of the shoulder-fired Stingers to Kuwait, Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch said, "There is no final decision, therefore there is no sale at this time."

Earlier Tuesday, a White House official said flatly that the Kuwaitis "are not going to get" the Stingers. The official, who spoke

on condition he remain anonymous, added that the decision should not be interpreted as U.S. lack of concern for Kuwait's security.

Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad said Monday he hoped the United States would sell Kuwait the heat-seeking missiles with a maximum range of about 4.5 kilometres and designed for defence against low-flying warplanes.

Mr. Burch told a briefing that as a result of a U.S. survey of Kuwait defence needs, "we are suggesting more immediate and effective improvements in their air defence systems."

Pending final decisions by Kuwait leaders and U.S. officials, Mr. Burch declined to give any specific information. However, other Pentagon officials indicated the United States is offering ground-based missile systems and improved radar which would be effective against possible Iranian air attacks from medium and high altitudes.

Kuwait is considered by U.S. officials to be in a vulnerable position because it lies close to Iran and has supported Iraq in the nearly four-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Some tankers bearing Kuwaiti oil have been attacked in the Gulf, presumably by Iranian planes, and like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait is concerned about possible air retaliation by Iran against its vital oil resources.

President Ronald Reagan invoked emergency powers to send 400 Stinger and a KC-10 tanker plane to Saudi Arabia late last month to plug what Pentagon officials said was a gap in Saudi air defences against its oil depots and loading facilities.

Pentagon officials, speaking anonymously, said the administration wants to avoid using the emergency powers again, in order to prevent a confrontation with the U.S. Congress.

At his briefing Mr. Burch said there was no intention to use any emergency measures to upgrade Kuwait's air defences.

Hussein arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Baghdad Tuesday for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein expected to focus on Iraq's 45-month-old war with Iran.

The King was accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al-Jasem.

Upon arrival at Baghdad airport King Hussein was received by President Hussein, First Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, Speaker of the National Council Na'im Haddad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Revolutionary Command Council member and Trade Minister Hassan Ali. Chief of the Presidential Court Ahmad Hussein and cabinet members.

Later President Hussein hos-



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bids farewell to His Majesty King Hussein who left on a brief visit to Iraq Tuesday (Petra photo)

ted an Ifar banquet in honour of King Hussein and the accompanying delegation.

The King was seen off from Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief Chamberlain Prince

Ra'd Ibn Zaid, cabinet members and senior officials. Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent during the King's absence.

Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan also

left for Baghdad on board the King's plane.

The King has already visited Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar for talks on latest developments in the Gulf war.

4 Iranians seek asylum in France

NICE, France (R) — France said Tuesday it would return a commandeered Iranian navy aircraft flown to Nice airport from Italy Tuesday.

A spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry in Paris said the personal record of the eight Iranians on board, four of whom have asked for political asylum, was being investigated. The other four apparently want to return to Iran.

After talks with the eight in airport buildings, local officials said it was up to the government in Paris to take a decision.

Western diplomatic sources said it was possible that France might grant the four asylum, in line with its traditional policy towards refugees.

Since Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution, Paris has given refuge to a number of prominent opposition leaders, including former President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, ex-Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and Mujahedeen-e-Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi.

The spokesman did not say when the plane, a Fokker-27, was to be returned to Iran, where it was commandeered on Friday and flown to Bahrain, Egypt and Italy.

Nice police chief Etienne Cecaldi, who held talks with the Iranians, said that police had searched the plane but found no arms.

He said there were two civilians and six military personnel aboard, including a lieutenant-colonel of the Iranian navy, whose name was not disclosed.

He said three members of the military, including the senior officer who piloted the plane, had requested asylum. A civilian air traffic controller who helped them get out of Iranian airspace had also sought asylum.

Officials said earlier that France had first rejected the asylum request and had offered to help the Iranians reach another destination.

The ministry spokesman declined to say whether any contacts had been made between France and Iran, which have been at odds over Iranian political refugees and France's support for Iraq against Iran in the 3½ year-old Gulf war.

After being commandeered in Iran on Friday, the aircraft went to Egypt where it stayed until Monday. Egypt refused an asylum request and the plane then moved to Lamezia in southern Italy before heading for France.

French officials said they were reluctant to grant the request but agreed to talk to the pilot and the three others requesting asylum after they refused to leave France and walked off the commandeered Fokker-27 plane unarmed, officials said.

Labour says Israeli officials backed terrorists

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's opposition Labour Party Tuesday demanded an official investigation into allegations that military and political officials encouraged an anti-Arab terrorist underground network of Jewish settlers.

Meir Indor, leader of a committee supporting the defendants, said Monday night that senior Israeli figures had encouraged Jewish settlers before and after a 1980 attack on Palestinian mayors "to take actions that a democratic state can't do."

Mr. Indor, whose brother Yossi is still being sought as a suspect in the case, said he was present at meetings with military and political figures "from the highest ranks" at which they spurred settlers to take action against what he called "the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) in Judea and Samaria (occupied West Bank)."

The Labour Party, which hopes to unseat the ruling Likud coalition in elections next month, issued a statement urging Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to investigate the charges.

Twenty-seven people are on trial accused of belonging to the anti-Arab underground. On Monday an Israeli court lifted an earlier ban on revealing the names of the suspects. Names of

former Israeli army officers and reserve soldiers, prominent leaders of the Jewish settlement movement were revealed following the lifting of the ban.

The extremist Gush Emunim religious settlement movement said all the suspects whose names were released by the court were "central figures" in the movement.

Mr. Indor described the suspects as some of the settlement movement's pioneers, and said Nathan Natanson, charged with attempted murder for planting a bomb in Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakra's car, as a Director of Gush Emunim.

U.N. chief says Mideast is 'explosive'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, commenting Monday on his recent five-day mission to the Middle East, said he found the situation there "explosive."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told reporters after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that ways must be found to start a negotiating process and that a prolonged stalemate could increase tensions.

The Peruvian U.N. diplomat said he also plans to share his impressions with the four other permanent members of the Security Council — the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

"We should avoid a stalemate, a diplomatic vacuum, because as you all know the situation is explosive," he told reporters after the meeting.

"I think we all have to embark in a kind of preventive policy and try to find ways and means of starting some negotiating process... leading to a comprehensive solution of the problem," he said.

Turning to the Gulf, he called his success in winning agreement by Iraq and Iran not to shell civilians a modest beginning toward what he hoped would be a negotiated settlement of their war as well.

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هذه هي البداية

Obeidat stresses need for liaison in Islamic affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat stressed the importance of co-operation between the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and the department of the Islamic Chief Justice.

Mr. Obeidat, who was speaking during a meeting Monday night at the Prime Ministry, outlined the importance of this co-operation, as well as fruitful and constructive work in educating future generations and giving them the necessary guidance which conforms with the teachings of the Islamic religion.

The prime minister called for more attention to be directed at mosques and for the provision of more qualified preachers who can contribute positively to spreading religious awareness and the Islamic culture amongst citizens.

During the meeting, which was attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh, the ministry's under-secretary, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, and a number of officials from the ministry in addition to representatives of the Islamic Chief Justice department, issues pertaining to the forthcoming pilgrimage season and arrangements for the provision of the best services to Jordanian pilgrims were discussed.

Participants also discussed the general progress of work at the ministry and the department and means of developing and improving services to citizens.



Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Tuesday chairs a joint meeting of members of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs (left) and representatives from the department of the Islamic Chief Justice (Petra photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Court sentences forger to prison

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Abdullah Qalah Marzuq to two years in prison with hard labour and to pay JD 7,800 for forging official documents. Another person on trial for the same offence, Bassam Haddadin, has been acquitted. The court also fined three merchants between JD 40 and JD 60 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

Travellers reminded of bridge procedure

AMMAN (Petra) — Travellers going to the West Bank via the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges are requested not to go to the bridges before ensuring that they have already registered their names at the special centres recently set up, the Public Security Directorate Monday said.

Military attaches visit armed forces HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of military attaches accredited to Jordan Tuesday visited the Armed Forces headquarters where they listened to a briefing about the tasks and responsibilities of the armed forces. The military keeps the military attaches briefed on the progress of its work and the various activities performed by the Jordanian armed forces through a programme of events.

Arar praises civil status workers

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Saleem Arar has praised the efforts of the Civil Status Department's (CSD) employees in dealing with people's requests quickly and efficiently and expressed his admiration for its efforts to modernise and develop its methods of work. Mr. Arar was speaking after a visit to the CSD during which he toured the various sections of the department and inspected work there. Mr. Arar was received at the department by CSD's Director-General Rif'at Al Hazimeh.

Ajlouni seeks local nursing trainees

KARAK (Petra) — Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni called on the heads of municipal and village councils in the Karak Governorate to urge young women in their regions to join nursing schools in order to train to serve their community.

He said that the Health Ministry normally appoints nurses in jobs as close as possible to their own towns and villages where they are familiar with the society.

The minister was speaking during a visit to the Karak Gov-

ernorate where he spoke to officials and representatives of the public and private sector about health services and ways of improving them.

The ministry, he said, will in the current year establish three new health centres at Rabbah, Mazar and Ghor Al Safi complete with X-ray, laboratory and other facilities.

He urged the municipalities of Aiy, Taybeh and Imran to make available a suitable building to serve as a health centre in their region.

At present the Ministry of Health does not plan to build a new hospital in Karak but an annex will be attached to the present government hospital there to improve medical services, Dr. Ajlouni said.

In remote regions in the south, he said, the ministry has provided doctors and specialists with accommodation and provides health centres with their various needs for skilled, medical officers.

The meeting was attended by the Karak governor and other local officials.

Tourism bid in Europe, U.S. pays off

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of people who arrived in Jordan between January and May totalled 608,021 against 724,672 in the same period in 1983, thus representing a decrease of 16 per cent, a spokesman for the marketing department of the Tourism Authority has said.

The decrease, he added, is attributable to a drop in the number of visitors from the Arab World, which registered a 21 per cent decrease, while the number of those visiting Jordan from European countries rose by six per cent. Visitors from the U.S. increased by three per cent while the num-

ber of visitors from other countries grew by five per cent over the same period, the spokesman added.

Analysing the present situation, the official said: "Despite the prevailing conditions in the area and despite the world recession, the publicity campaign launched by the Tourism Authority outside Jordan over the past few years has started to pay off, as the period of residence by visitors has increased from an average of 2.4 nights each to 3.5 nights, thus contributing positively to the country's economy."

Over the past three years, the

Tourism Authority has co-operated with a large number of travel and tourist companies, which have listed Jordan as one of the countries in which they now arrange tours, the official further said.

It is expected that the number of the visitors to Jordan from Europe, America and other non-Arab countries will increase during this year and the next years.

The Tourism Authority's marketing department is expected to launch a publicity campaign in the Far East and Japan next year, the spokesman added.

World Bank to finance water network extension

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to obtain a \$30 million loan from the World Bank to finance part of a project to extend water and sewerage networks in seven towns and villages in the Kingdom, according to an agreement signed in Washington Monday.

The agreement was signed by Jordan's ambassador to the U.S. Ibrahim Izzeddin and the bank's vice-president for Europe, the Near East and North Africa.

The whole project is expected to cost \$65.69 million and will benefit the towns of Mafrq, Anj-

ara, Ajloun, Ain Jana, Kufunje, Madaba, and Ma'an.

The new loan raises the World Bank's loans to Jordan since the middle of 1983 to \$130 million. These have been used to finance development projects such as water and power networks.

Commenting on the new agreement, Water Authority of Jordan Director-General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said that all designs, studies and tender documents have been prepared and work on the new project is expected to begin early in 1985.

The project, which will be completed in 18 months, entails the building of sewerage networks, wastewater treatment plants, and the laying of new water networks to replace old systems in the seven areas, Mr. Keilani said.

Shafiq urges better education standards

AMMAN (J.T.) — Secretary General of the Higher Education Council Mohammad Nouri Shafiq said that knowledge and education is as much a necessity in facing the challenges of life as energy is, according to a report in Al Dustour newspaper.

Dr. Shafiq was speaking during a lecture he delivered to the World Affairs Council about higher education in Jordan.

Dr. Shafiq called for improvements in the standard of education in Jordan and for qualified personnel capable of facing the many challenges Jordan is encountering, at the head of which is the Israeli enemy.

Students in Jordan attend schools and higher institutions for many reasons, the most important of which are: To learn a means to earn a living; improve their social positions; to get the qualifications necessary to a good job; for one's upmanship; and to escape military service, he said.

Education and study in Jordan aim to prepare six levels of personnel, which are: Labourers; skilled labourers; technicians; first degree graduates and diploma holders; Masters graduates, and Ph.D. holders and researchers, he said.

Jordan is in need of additional labour, Dr. Shafiq added, since the number of Jordanian workers is 417,000 while there is a shortage in the labour force estimated at 120,000, which is currently being filled by Arab and foreign labourers.

Concerning skilled labourers, Dr. Shafiq said Jordan is in need of



Mohammad Nouri Shafiq

such workers and that the council has drawn up plans to provide 30 per cent of the required number from among students at secondary schools.

Speaking about technicians Dr. Shafiq said that such people should be graduates from community colleges, which number 46 and are attended by 34,000 students.

But unfortunately, he said, few of these colleges offer students practical training, enabling them to fill much needed positions in society.

University education

Concerning university education in Jordan, Dr. Shafiq said, until the end of 1984, the number of students attending the three Jordanian universities will total 22,000 while there are some 60,000 students at universities in 45 countries.

Speaking about the specialisations required, the secretary-general said Jordan is in need of experts trained in English, physics, mathematics, accountancy, as well as specialist doctors, and masters and Ph.D. holders in engineering.

Jordan is also in need of 3,000 nurses and 1,000 or 2,000 nurses who hold university degrees in nursing.

Dr. Shafiq called on students attending universities to choose the subjects they major in of their own volition and not according to wishes of others.

He also called for a comprehensive study of Jordan's special educational requirements, so that students can be guided to study them, in order to avoid the unemployment which might result from the continuation of current trends.

Anani chairs trade review

AMMAN (Petra) — A comprehensive review of the present condition of the Jordanian economy and the implementation of agreements concluded between Jordan and other countries in addition to ways of promoting Jordanian exports through the Kingdom's commercial centres abroad were the main subjects of discussion on Monday between Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani and members of the Amman Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Anani also reviewed with the chamber members the major handicaps obstructing trade

which, he said, are related to means of transportation.

The businessman sought income tax exemption for all profits derived from external trade as a way of promoting exports.

Dr. Anani paid tribute to the industrial exhibition experiment which was held in Sahab, the home of the country's first industrial estate, whose displays were a surprise to many businessmen.

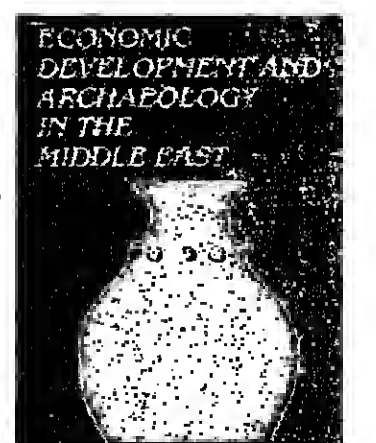
Also attending the meeting were the ministry under-secretary, Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, and a number of other senior ministry officials.

Pamphlet aids relations in field of archaeology

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Department of Antiquities and the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) here have co-operated to produce a very useful booklet which seeks to "bridge the communication gap which often exists between professional archaeologists and the public", according to a report in Alia News, the weekly newsletter of Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline.

Entitled, "Economic Development and Archaeology in the Middle East" with a preface by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the 30-page booklet explains the goals and work of archaeologists in general, and the importance of their efforts.

The main point argued is that archaeological remains are a



"non-renewable national resource", and that their preservation and study need not hinder modern development.

Study centre fights to reverse decline in water quality

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — During the short period of its existence, the Water Research and Study Centre (WRSC) based at the University of Jordan has been very active in its efforts to contribute to the development of water resources, water conservation and to protect against water pollution and deterioration.

Established by Royal Decree in September 1982 and operational since March 1983, the WRSC has conducted numerous research projects in co-operation with departments and organisations concerned with water resources.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the director of the WRSC, Dr. Elias Salameh, explained that the WRSC forms an interdisciplinary centre for the co-ordination of technology and applied research. The co-operation between the various faculties of the university and the water authorities reduces the duplication of research as well as maximising the use of available equipment, he added.

"Because of the limited water resources and the increasing demands of agriculture, industry and domestic usage it is essential that our available water resources are properly managed to avoid wastage, depletion and deterioration", said Dr. Salameh.

Quality decline

He went on to say that over-exploitation of water resources leads to a decrease in water quality through a build-up of salts and other deposits, and that good management can avoid this problem as well as reducing pollution.

Mr. Mohammed Khawaj, a research engineer at the WRSC, said that a Water Research Council, with representatives from the concerned authorities, decides the relevant programmes of research and organises project financing to look into the problems and effects associated with water resources exploitation.

The council comprises: Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, president of the University of Jordan, Mohammad Keilani, president of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ); Dr. Munther Haddadin, president of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA); Mr. Youssef Al Nimri, director of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA); as well as the deans of the Faculties

of Technology and Engineering, Science, Agriculture and Scientific Research, and the president of the WRSC.

In addition, there is an advisory committee with technicians and engineers from the WAJ, NRA, JVA and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) who conduct feasibility studies on projects suggested by the council.

Mr. Khawaj said that this co-operation and co-ordination has resulted in the initiation of several applied research projects.

Recycling effluent

One of these projects is a programme to study waste water re-use using effluent from treatment plants.

Mr. Khawaj said that since 1980 the use of waste water from the Ain Ghazal treatment plants for irrigation, industry or recreation has been forbidden due to pollution.

The WRSC is investigating the possible use of waste water for irrigation purposes using varying combinations of waste water and clean water and studying the effects on plant growth. The water to be used will have received primary treatment only, that is the sludge will have been separated out and the water disinfected.

Aspects of waste water re-use to be studied include the nutrient requirements of crops and the nutrients available in the waste water, inorganic and organic load in the water as a measure of quality, uptake of toxic substances, the effect on pathogens, soil quality and salt build-up, ground water pollution through seepage and surface water pollution through run-off.

The project will be initiated this month, according to Dr. Salameh, and will run for two years using researchers from the Faculties of Agriculture, Biology and Chemistry.

Mr. Khawaj said that the project will be used as a field and practical demonstration for students in various scientific faculties as well as investigating a use for waste water.

The project is to be located at two sites; one at the King Hussein Medical Centre, where the waste water is polluted, and the second at the Queen Alia International Airport, where water from the treatment plant is relatively uncontaminated, with the co-operation of the Royal Medical Services (RMS) and the Civil Aviation Authority who are assisting

the project, said Dr. Salameh.

Azraq basin

Sampling and analysis of water in the Azraq basin has also been done by the WRSC as part of an evaluation of the water resources there, said Dr. Salameh.

The WAJ is presently pumping between 12 and 16 million cubic metres of water per year from the Azraq basin to the Amman and Irbid regions and the effect of this pumping on the water reserves will be studied by the WRSC to avoid depletion.

Dr. Salameh said that this is an important study in order to avoid the repetition of previous mistakes in the Duhleil and Jaffa areas where over-exploitation led to depletion and salt water intrusions.

The recharge rates in the basin will be studied in order to maintain the Azraq oasis and the surrounding area, he said.

The request for the investigation was made by the WAJ who will supply the manpower for the project, which is expected to be financed by the University of Jordan.

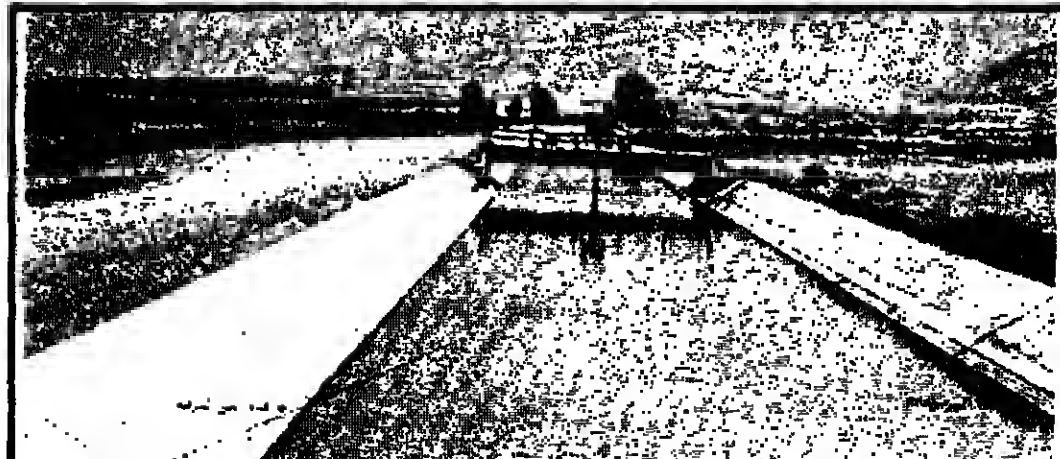
Another current project is in operation in the Afra area where the hot springs discharge radioactive water containing trace metals and hydrogen sulphide.

Curative springs

The possibility of using the hot springs for medicinal and curative purposes is being investigated by the WRSC in co-operation with the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Health and the RMS.

The physical, chemical, bacteriological and biological parameters have been studied by the WRSC for the past seven months and the medical effects for skin diseases and rheumatism treatment will be investigated by the RMS.

The WRSC has also been commissioned by the WAJ to study the water quality of the East Ghor Canal and the effects of water treatment at the Deir Allah plant in



The East Ghor Canal, one of the spots at which the quality of water will be measured in Jordan as a result of the new project of the Water Research and Study Centre (J.T. file photo)

the Jordan Valley.

The WRSC has been studying the water and analysing it for the past six months, although it is not yet conclusive whether irrigation water in the canal could be used for drinking purposes.

Mr. Khawaj emphasised the interdisciplinary activities of the WRSC saying that the centre uses the facilities and equipment as well as the staff and technicians of various faculties and departments within the university to co-ordinate research using specialists in chemistry, biology or agriculture depending on the individual projects.

Environmental protection

Dr. Salameh said that an increasing world-wide concern for the protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources, as well as more awareness about health and sanitation, has focused attention on improving water management, reducing water pollution and ensuring a safe water supply.

Although industrial development is relatively new in Jordan, its resultant pollution is already becoming apparent with noticeable effects on ground water reserves and aquifers in the Zarqa River region, said Dr. Salameh. Whilst the water quality in the

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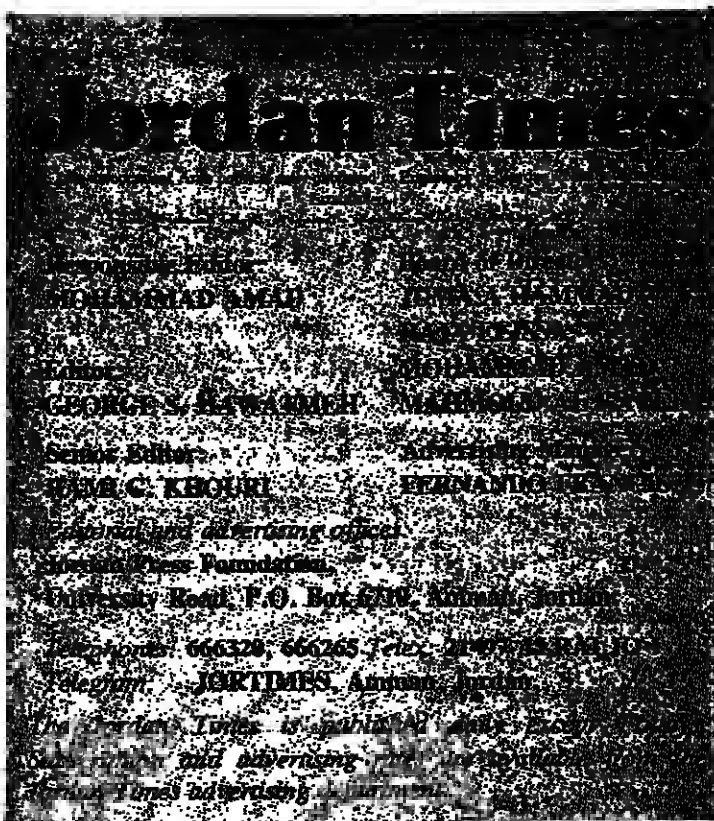
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Long live the crazies

THE OLD buildings never seem to go away and die quietly. And right that they should not do so. As we recounted in an article in this newspaper yesterday, a group of University of Jordan architecture students and professors is working on a project to survey and draw some of the older houses built in Amman just after the turn of the century. They have started with the Aref Al Aref house, built in 1923, just as the modern country of Jordan was being born (it was an emirate then, and was called Transjordan). There are even older houses in the city of Salt, dating back to the end of the 19th Century. Similar buildings exist in Kerak, Madaba, Ma'in, Irbid and other cities throughout the country. But sadly enough, they are more often than not threatened either by being surrounded by new structures, or even by being torn down to make way for new houses, shops, parking lots or something of the sort.

There have been individual expressions of concern about Jordan's urban architectural heritage (old houses, if you prefer) from assorted quarters of the land in the past several years. Both public and private sector figures have tried to raise the alarm that our lovely old buildings will be destroyed if a systematic effort is not made to preserve them and bring them back to life.

The work of the University of Jordan architecture students, under the guidance of their professor Dr. Taleb Rifai, stands out in this context as an effort that is — like the old houses themselves — replete with grace, style, affection and humanity. Other people have tried, and are trying, to do their part to help save as much as possible of our aesthetic architectural traditions. It is an enormous struggle, against public apathy, officialdom's erratic concerns and limited resources, and the confused priorities of a national ethic that does not know if it is at war or peace, and that does not always know where it is going because it is not concerned enough to preserve the monuments of the era and the place from whence it came.

Why should we be concerned about old buildings? Because, with our memories, they are all we have left from our past, from our physical and psychological heritage, from an era — not that long ago — when we seemed more composed, more self-reliant and self-assured, and more confident of our role within the order of things. Is this crazy? Are Taleb Rifai and his students crazy? They too long live the crazies, and may they forever flourish as a counterpoint to the rest of us struggling with our aluminium windows.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S., Europe cover before Israel

AN ISRAELI court Monday started trying a Zionist terrorist group whose members have been active in launching attacks on Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. If the Israelis themselves are trying the terrorists for their crimes, why don't we hear any condemnation of the terror launched by these Zionists from the United States or Europe. Are they afraid to offend the Israeli government which, according to reports, was behind the discovery of such group?

Announcing the trial of the terrorists is but an Israeli ploy to present the Zionist state as a democratic nation before the world and to deceive world public opinion. This trial is intended as a means of diverting world attention from the organized terrorism executed by the Israeli government against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in the occupied regions. Nevertheless, and despite everything, we are surprised not to hear a word of condemnation from the U.S. or European nations which have been so far taken in by all the Zionist tricks and deceived by Israel's false claims and statements about anything that had to do with the Arabs under its rule.

Al Dustour: Free navigation for all

IRAQ'S CALL for safety of navigation in the Gulf region again reiterates its determination to use its Gulf ports like any other nation in the region. It also reflects Iraq's good intentions in not wanting to expand the war zone, provided that the Iranian enemy follows suit. Iraq, like every other state in the region, wants to export its crude oil freely through its own ports and, therefore, it is essential that this right is respected if other states in the Gulf region want to continue exporting oil from their ports. Iraq has the right to demand free navigation for all, and for no end to the conflict which interferes with the exportation of oil from the Gulf. The Iraqi call should be listened to and understood by the Iranians if they want to continue to have their oil exported from their ports.

Iraq, which has been denied the right to use its ports for exporting oil and has been denied the right of transporting oil through Syrian territory, now finds itself able to put things in their right perspective and possesses the power to correct the situation. It is in a position to continue the blockade of Kharg Island and can force the Iranians to accept its terms. The Iraqis are right in their demands and they ought to be supported fully by their Arab brethren.

Sawt Al Shaab: King corrects falacies

IN HIS recent interview with BBC television, King Hussein explained the reason behind Jordan's support for Iraq and the help it has extended to the Iraqi people to help repel aggression. He said that Iran is the aggressor and has been denying Iraq the right to use its port to export oil. It has been launching attacks on Iraqi border posts and has been threatening the other Gulf states. King Hussein said that Jordan supported Iraq so that the Iranian danger would not engulf the whole Arab region. If Iraq is strong and able to repel aggression, then the other Arab states can live in peace. The BBC interviewers wanted the truth about the Iran-Iraq war and they were in doubt about Jordan's position as they had believed that Iraq was the aggressor.

Through the BBC, King Hussein was able to explain to the world at large the facts about the situation in the region and the truth about the Iranian aggression against the Arabs. It is Iran which has been threatening peace to the whole region and its regime that has been manifesting ambitions on the Arab land. The war has been imposed on Iraq and the Arabs, and it is Jordan's national duty to go to the aid of Iraq in its war with Iran, a country that has refused all initiatives for establishing peace.

Hormuz Strait strategically less important for Arab Gulf states

By Dr. John Muttam

IRAN HAS been often saying since the beginning of the war with Iraq in 1980 that it would close down the strategic Strait of Hormuz through which one sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supplies pass. The U.S. imports more than one million barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia; France obtains 60 per cent, from the Gulf region, Portugal 80 per cent, Italy and Britain 50 per cent, West Germany 35 per cent, and Japan 65 per cent. Before the Iran-Iraq war an average of 77 ships passed through the strait each day. A closure of the strait, therefore, would not only generate a possible energy crisis in the industrialised nations of the West but also can create economic upheavals in the oil exporting Gulf states themselves.

Threat not credible

Iran's threat, evidently, is not aimed at the oil importing countries of the West and Japan on which it greatly depends, but at the Arab oil exporters in the Gulf, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which are backing Iraq financially in its war efforts against Iran. The Gulf countries, in general, lend support to the Iraqi objectives of a) rectifying the territorial problem of the Shatt-al-Arab, b) working toward the return of the three islands in the Strait of Hormuz Iran had seized in 1971, c) containing the Iranian revolution on the northern shores of the

Gulf, and d) humbling the Tehran regime.

However, Iran's threat does not appear to be credible. For, one thing, Iran does not seem to have effective control over the entire Hormuz Strait; for another, it does not possess the maritime capability necessary in carrying out an effective naval blockade. How then could it implement the threat?

The Hormuz Strait is 28 miles wide and its depth varies between 175 to 300 feet. There are at least three navigation channels in it each two miles wide. Strategists observe that to block them, the Iranians would have to sink scores of ships piled precisely alongside and on top of each other. Practically how could they accomplish such a feat formation to the strait is the problem. Even if it is made, they say, it could be easily demolished by depth charges.

Besides, the Iranian maritime forces consisting of six ocean-going submarines, four 7800-ton Spruance Class destroyers and twelve armed patrol boats together with two 2500-ton logistical support ships and one 11000-ton fleet replenishment vessel could hardly be a match to the 60 or so ships that appeared on the mouth of the strait at the start of the Iran-Iraq war to protect the strait and the oil lanes. It is a multinational naval force with Australia contributing an aircraft carrier and at least three destroyer escorts, Britain, a destroyer accompanied

by an oiler for refuelling, and France, as many as fifteen ships. The U.S. led this fleet with two task forces of two aircraft carriers with 150 fighter planes making a contingent of 34 ships. In mid-October 1980, the U.S. ordered further a guided missile cruiser into the Gulf, strengthening its air defence capability off Saudi Arabia. The cruiser, Leahy, was said to be equipped with systems to contact the four U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes the U.S. sent to Saudi Arabia soon after the Iran-Iraq war broke out. Viewed against this formidable battle array, and the very recent shipment of stouter anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia, the Iranian threat to close down the Hormuz Strait sounds rather weak.

Overland oil routes

The problem is not whether or not the Hormuz Strait would be closed down by anyone but rather whether or not the Arab Gulf states would be ever willing at all to use the oil lanes leading to the strait in case the Iran-Iraq war takes an unpredictable bad turn. The Arabs need not have to take risks in using the oil lanes as they can depend on other oil exporting routes and outlets. For example, though at the start of the war itself Iran succeeded in incapacitating Iraqi oil installations in the vital cities of

Basra, Mosul and Kirkuk, forcing Iraq to suspend its oil export through the Gulf, Iraq still maintains steady oil exports through overland oil pipelines.

The earlier experience of conflict relations with the late Shah of Iran had prompted Iraq to construct two overland oil pipelines: one with 1.2 million barrels-a-day capacity, leading to the Mediterranean through Syria (backing Iran, Syria has closed down this in 1982); and the other, with 900,000 barrels-a-day capacity, running through Turkey to the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun.

The ongoing war has further encouraged Iraq to enter into negotiations with its Arab neighbours for construction of more oil pipelines. Plans are said to be well advanced for construction of a 400-mile pipeline linking Iraqi oil fields with Saudi Arabia's existing east-west pipeline and its Red Sea terminal at Yabu. Another 560-mile pipeline from northern Iraq to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, with access to the Red Sea, is also actively pursued. Consideration of a third route that would run parallel to the Saudi Arabia's 850-mile east-west pipeline, bypassing the Strait of Hormuz, is also reported. In the long run, shifting the Arab states dependence from the Gulf oil lanes to overland pipelines is a distinct possibility. This would make the Hormuz Strait

strategically less important for the Arab Gulf states but not so for Iraq.

Problem for Iran

The Hormuz Strait may always remain open but Iran may find difficulty in moving a single oil tanker through it if the oil lanes are tampered with by hostile Arab forces. Allowing the oil lanes to remain secure, a U.S. blockade of the Iranian oil tanker traffic through the strait in order to force Iran to stop the war and negotiate peace terms with Iraq, can also be envisaged. If Iran were to possess overland oil routes, it would not have to worry much about this contingency.

Iran's immediate strategic environment is not helpful either in constructing an overland oil route. For, in the south and west Iran confronts the hostile Arabs; in the north, it has a 2500 kilometre border with the Soviet Union with which it has not steadily maintained good relations; to the east lies Afghanistan which is under Soviet tutelage. Moreover, recent Iranian actions particularly, Iran's ban on the Tudeh (Communist) party 18 months ago, expulsion of a number of Soviet diplomats and execution of eight Tudeh leaders, accused of spying for the Soviet Union have seriously stifled Soviet-Iranian relations.

In fact Soviet-Iranian economic co-operation was at its peak before the ouster of the

late Shah in early 1979. For example, a protocol on joint Iranian-Soviet industrial projects signed on December 2, 1976, undertook to expand the steel works and construct a thermal power station in Isfahan, to set up a heavy industry complex in Khorasan, bordering the Soviet Union, to link Iran's railways with the Soviet Central Asian system, to electrify the Tabriz Julfa railway and to create a fish breeding centre on the Caspian. Iran was already supplying 10 billion cubic metres of gas annually to the Soviet Union through the Trans-Iranian Gas Pipeline (IGATT I). An agreement to construct a \$2.5 billion additional pipeline (IGATT II) which would provide more than 12 billion cubic metres of gas, held out great prospects. But following the revolution all these projects were shelved into limbo. Making a virtue out of necessity, it may still think of bringing back at least some of them. If the worst happens, nothing may deter it from invoking the 1921 treaty with the Soviet Union — all these at the cost of a heavy strategic price. A high ranking Iranian official's visit to Moscow early this month may be viewed as the first step taken to pick up the end of the thread where the late Shah had left. However, whether or not the Soviets would be really interested in helping Iran find an overland oil route for its vital oil exports, bypassing the Hormuz Strait, will yet remain a hypothetical question.

Former foreign minister accuses Thatcher of autocracy

By Harvey Morris

Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's style of government is dogmatic, inflexible and insensitive. In the belief she is always right, she dictates policy to other ministers and turns them into agents of her personal will. These stinging charges come not from Moscow — where once dubbed Thatcher "the iron lady" — or even from the opposition Labour Party, which has long derided what it sees as her autocratic exercise of power.

They come from her fellow Conservative and former Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who is widely seen as a potential rival to Mrs. Thatcher for leadership of the ruling party.

Mr. Pym's attack on the prime minister and her "presidential" style of government comes in a forthcoming book, "The Politics of Consent". An extract appeared in the Sunday Times newspaper at the weekend.

"To be loyal means 100 per cent acceptance of government thinking. Any dissent, or even the admittance of doubt, is treachery and treason," Mr. Pym writes of Mrs. Thatcher's leadership.

Mr. Pym, a 62-year-old wealthy country landowner and scion of an old parliamentary family, is a politician in the traditional conservative mould.

"I believe in a particular approach to politics which has characterised the Conservative Party at its greatest moments," he writes. "The first quality of this tradition is to welcome and then to

synthesise a wide spectrum of opinion."

'One option only'

The only options open to Conservative parliamentarians under Mrs. Thatcher, he says, are to be praised as an echoer of her views, to be castigated as a rebel or to keep silent.

Mr. Pym took over as foreign secretary at the height of the 1982 Falklands war with Argentina. Mrs. Thatcher sacked him immediately after her party's re-election to government in June last year.

In the extract of his book, Mr. Pym hints at being ready to take over from 58-year-old Mrs. Thatcher if the opportunity arises.

"My concern is that the flag of traditional conservatism is kept flying, and that people are reminded of its value and its worth, so that one day a standard-bearer can pick it up and put it back at the centre of our affairs, where it belongs," he writes. Mr. Pym is not alone in his criticisms of the Mrs. Thatcher style. He belongs to a significant faction of so-called "wets" in the Conservative Party who believe the prime minister has failed to take account of the social consequences of her single-minded campaign to reform the British economy along monetarist lines.

In the five years since she became prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher has weeded out the "wets" from cabinet posts and replaced them with ministers who Mr. Pym says follow her policy line more

closely. Mr. Pym was scathing about what he saw as Mrs. Thatcher's tendency to try to centralise government by making ministers accountable to her rather than to parliament.

His attack on the prime minister comes at a bad time for the government.

In a parliamentary by-election at Portsmouth last week, the Conservatives lost an apparently safe seat to the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance, and results from the European parliament elections showed a strong swing to the Labour Party.

The government has run into opposition from its own supporters, spearheaded by Mr. Pym and the "wets", over a number of policy issues in the past year.

The latest row is over Mrs. Thatcher's plans to scrap seven high-spending urban councils, all Labour-controlled, and to abolish elections scheduled for the largest of them — the Greater London Council (GLC) — before its abolition.

'Undemocratic plans'

A number of Conservative moderates, including former Prime Minister Edward Heath, said the plans were undemocratic and revolted against the move in parliament. It was the latest in a series of rebellions within the parliamentary party.

Mr. Pym himself touched a potentially more sensitive nerve ear-



Margaret Thatcher

lier this year when he argued for serious negotiations with Argentina over the future of the Falkland Islands.

Mrs. Thatcher bases much of her popular appeal on her decisive leadership in the Falklands war and has refused to negotiate the future sovereignty of the islands. British sources say she has gone so far as to overrule her ministers on the issue.

More signs of party discontent, which Mr. Pym compares with the iceberg that sank the Titanic, may remain submerged for the rest of the summer session of parliament. But they could come to a head when the Conservatives meet for their annual conference in September.

Canada's Liberals push for summer election

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

OTTAWA — Even before John Turner is sworn in as Canada's 17th prime minister, pressure is growing in his ruling Liberal Party for a snap summer election.

Many Liberals argue that the massive publicity at last weekend's convention when Mr. Turner was picked as new party chief, and the Liberals' startling turnaround in opinion polls, are an unbeatable combination.

"The voters are fired up and the members want to go," said Conservative Affairs Minister Judy Evison in a comment typifying the party mood.

Many want a summer ballot rather than wait until November, the other most widely suggested date for the Liberals in the fifth and final year of their present mandate.

Mr. Turner, who succeeds Pierre Trudeau as prime minister at the end of the month, is giving no hints of his plans.

After ending nine years in self-imposed political exile to win the leadership, he refused to be drawn on election dates, saying: "That's one prerogative I want to keep to myself."

History could offer Mr. Turner a valuable lesson as he ponders whether to go to the polls.

Just two weeks after becoming Liberal leader, Mr. Trudeau called a quick election and won his party a handsome majority on a wave of "Trudeaumania" that had the new leader being mobbed like a pop star across Canada.

That popularity vanished in the 1980s amid the gloom of recession and by the end of last year, the opposition Conservatives had a 39 per cent lead over the Liberals in

opinion polls.

Then Mr. Trudeau decided to step down and Canadians apparently forgave the Liberals. For the two most recent Gallup polls show the Liberals leading the Conservatives by six per cent, the first time they have been ahead in two and a half years.

Any new leader traditionally enjoys a honeymoon with both press and public and Liberal strategists may want to capitalise before the ardour cools.

But calling a quick vote could cause problems.

In his leadership campaign, when Mr. Turner sought to distance himself from the Trudeau era, he promised a less interventionist government that would unite business and labour and improve the Liberals' image in Western Canada, where they are no longer a parliamentary force.

He is eager to bring new faces into a cabinet trimmed down from its present 36 members. But attracting such talent could be difficult if he decides to call an election immediately.

Another casualty would be Queen Elizabeth's visit to Canada in the last two weeks of July. Buckingham Palace said last week she would not tour any country during an election campaign.

The Liberals' present powerbase is in Quebec — it supplies half the party's seats in parliament — and that is where the rejuvenated opposition Conservatives hope to make their biggest inroads in the next election.

Now Mr. Turner, back in the limelight after almost a decade of political oblivion, will face an early test of judgment — whether to ask Canadians to choose at the polls so soon after his election.

Confident Mondale seeks running-mate

By Paul Mindus

Reuter

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter Mondale, acting every inch a Democratic presidential nomination winner and declaring that America is ready for its first woman vice-president, is keeping the country guessing about his possible running mate.

Mr. Mondale, vice-president under President Jimmy Carter, is meeting prospective partners and consulting party leaders this week on who is likely to be the best candidate to unite the divided Democrats at their party convention next month.

Mr. Mondale calls the selection of a running mate his "single most important decision of the campaign". He caused a flurry at the weekend by describing New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro as a party "star" with all the qualifications for a vice-presidential candidate.

Another woman on Mr. Mondale's list of possibilities is San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. But the leading Democratic contender for the White House election in November has been deliberately vague on who his final choice might be, saying his first priority is finalising the party platform for the San Francisco nomination convention.

Mr. Mondale spokesman Dayton Duncan said the one month run-up to the convention allows Mr. Mondale "to start to give direction as the presumptive nominee and leader of the party" for the themes and election strategy against President Ronald Reagan.

Based in North Oaks, an exclusive suburb of St. Paul, Mr. Mondale has one advantage that his former chief, Mr. Carter, did not have when choosing a running mate — an inside knowledge of the Washington political scene. He is well acquainted with prominent party figures emerging on speculative short-lists of candidates. His aides are sifting through the voting records, public statements and careers of several prospects.

Apart from Ms. Ferraro and Ms. Feinstein, they include Colorado Senator Gary Hart, Mr. Mondale's chief primary campaign rival, and Texas Senator Lloyd Beetsen.

Party strategists have said Mr. Beetsen's regional appeal may broaden the ticket's strength throughout the conservative South as Lyndon Johnson's did for John Kennedy in the 1960 campaign.

But Mr. Mondale's advisers are damping speculation that geographic consideration will dictate his choice of a running mate. They

note that Mr. Mondale soundly trounced Sen. Hart in the Texas caucuses last month.

Party unity, they say, is a more important theme after a brutal nomination struggle. One spokesman described the selection process as a symbolic way to bring Democrats home to Mr. Mondale's campaign.

Colorado Sen. Hart, who insists the race for the Democratic nomination is still on and will not be decided until the party conference, has said he does not want the number two job.

But since the June 5 final primaries "Both Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale have shown initial steps toward reconciliation," a Mondale aide said.

"I do not think there is such a strong residue of combativeness or bad feeling that it is impossible to overcome," he added.

Mr. Mondale hinted at possible moves to choose a woman as a running mate on Saturday when he appeared at a press conference with Ms. Ferraro, a 48-year-old former prosecutor who heads the Democrats' platform committee which decides policies for the campaign and the convention.

"The American people are perfectly willing to accept a woman as vice-president," he told reporters. "As a matter of fact this is a case

where the people are substantially ahead of the politicians... this is a prejudice that I think the American people have put behind them."

He praised the three-term Congresswoman from the New York District of Queens as "one of the stars of our political party."

Mr. Mondale's care in choosing a running mate reflects his own feeling that President Carter broke new ground in expanding

the vice-president's role in domestic and foreign policy decision-making.

It also reflects a need to find someone with a political philosophy compatible with his own well formed beliefs.

Mr. Mondale already has a very clear trail of where he stands on particular issues," said a top Mondale issues expert.

"What is the trail of other candidates? There may be dif-

ferences, but would they allow President Reagan to say "how can you criticise me when your own running mate has a similar position?"

Mr. Mondale's aides insist they are not just "floating names" for consideration.

They say preparations for meetings later this week with Mr. Beetsen and Ms. Feinstein will be as thorough as those for earlier primary season debates.



ملكو من الاصل

Palestinian women play remarkable role in resistance Part III

By Dr. Rita Giacaman



Palestinian women display their hand-made embroidery at a fair organised by a women society in the occupied West Bank (File photo)

THE WOMEN'S committees proceeded to adopt programmes of literacy and activities aimed at solving some of the women's problems (such as setting up nursery schools which allowed women to leave their "prisons" and attend literacy and vocational training classes), general services (such as health) to alleviate the burdens of everyday life and productive projects aimed at providing women with some means of earning an independent income.

Finally, it must be remembered that as Palestinian society evolved and developed in general, particularly during the 60's and 70's, so have society's perceptions of the role of women.

The increasing participation of women in the labour force (particularly after 1967, due to the financial hardships that Palestinian families faced) as well as the increase in the level of education of women are important and need to be carefully examined in the future.

Both factors, including the establishment of Palestinian universities in the West Bank and the resultant accessibility for women, particularly for village women, to university education, led to a change in the perceptions of society regarding the role of women and their ability to participate in all aspects of Palestinian life.

In spite of this awareness of the problems of women as separate yet integral parts of the overall struggle of the Palestinian people for a better life, the national problem dominates political and social thinking today.

This is not only due to the hegemony of men over political, economic and social life, but it is also due to the facts of occupation experienced by both men and women.

The systematic attempts on the part of the Israeli military government to destroy Palestinian society and culture, and their vicious attempts at annihilating the Palestinian people make the domination of the national problem not only quite understandable, but also necessary at the present stage

of Palestinian history.

It would be very interesting to see whether the women's movement would continue to develop once the Palestinian people's aspirations for nationhood are fulfilled towards more specific demands for equality for women, or whether, once liberation and nationhood are achieved, women would lose the incentive and the justification for organisation.

Oppression and resistance

Apart from the active involvement of Palestinian women in resisting military occupation at the general political level, as can be testified by the imprisonment of at least 3000 women by the Israeli military government since 1967, women have also been actively involved in resisting occupation at the social level.

The creativity that some of them have displayed in dealing with the aggressive activities of the military occupier has been truly remarkable.

It must be said first that the fairly difficult political conditions of recent months, about which the author and other researchers have been trying to collect information, made it impossible for them to either accurately assess the degree and extent of the stifling of women's social activities, or clearly grasp the inter-relationship between political and social resistance and their relative weights in terms of retaliation.

The general attitude throughout the investigation was essentially one of fear of divulging information about the repression by the military government lest such information be used to later stifle their activities.

Because of this, it is important to note that whatever picture is drawn here can no more than simply suggest the depth of the problem.

It is also important to note that the Israeli military government generally believes that the mere existence of Palestinian social institutions, let alone the political

ones, poses a real threat to its continued domination, so much so that the continued existence of national institutions, in spite of the hardships, consistently triggers aggressive attacks aimed at their total destruction.

And if one looks at the actions of the military government in terms of a systematic attempt to have a "land without a people", as evidenced by the deposition of mayors, the repeated closure of universities, schools, women's committee's headquarters and art galleries, the censorship of books and newspapers, to name only a few examples, one may well arrive at the realisation that the Israeli military government is indeed seeking the destruction of Palestinian national culture.

An extremely wide range of oppressive methods is used by the Israeli military government against Palestinian social institutions,

and women's institutions appear to be subjected to more or less the same policy that dominates the actions and stifles the growth and development of institutions in general.

Examples range from a brief interrogation of organisation members, to imprisonment for extended periods of time.

It must be stressed here again that the question of whether serious oppressive activity, such as extended imprisonment and long town arrests are triggered by women's social and developmental activities or by the expression of overtly political positions remains unclear.

Many examples of oppressive or restrictive activities were given by women and include the refusal to give permits to conduct meetings, cultural activities, bazaars or the collection of donations from the local population; refusal of per-

mits for the construction of new buildings which are essential to accommodate the growth of activities in line with the populations growing needs; interrogations; house and town arrests, and refusal to give permits for Palestinian women to leave the country for active organisation members.

At times such measures are taken for the most trivial of reasons, as was the case, for example, with two members of a women's organisation who were interrogated and then placed under house arrest for a few days because they placed flowers on the graves of martyrs at the end of a peaceful women's march.

By far the most important measure of oppression is aimed at the acquisition of money from local and foreign sources.

By the very nature of the work (i.e. financially non-productive social services) receipt of don-

ations by social institutions is a prerequisite for survival. The issue of finances, donations and budgets has thus become a major means of control, which the military authorities exercise over both men's and women's institutions.

And because of the great importance of this issue and the great risk involved in divulging information, very little reliable data can be successfully obtained, except perhaps when investigators have strong personal connections.

It remains clear, however, that if the Israeli military government were to succeed in its attempts to completely stifle Palestinian national institutions, it would probably be mainly through their manipulation of West Bank finance.

The resistance of the women's institutions to occupation has taken many forms, covering a wide range of activities. Major

points have already been discussed, and two others need to be stressed.

In the absence of a national government interested in the welfare of the people, and with the deterioration in the service sector, women resisted occupation by moving towards filling these gaps. And the rationale behind this move was simply based on their realisation of how important it is to help Palestinian people stay on the land.

Women's institutions today, in co-operation with men's institutions and voluntary agencies, are largely responsible for fulfilling the basic needs of the population living under occupation, a role that is usually played by governmental bodies.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of Palestinian women's resistance to occupation is the development of co-operation among the various women's organisations. One example of that has already been described earlier (the initiative of the Arab Women's Union of Bethlehem).

Another example is the attempt and the success of the women's work committees in operating their programmes under the umbrella and protection of the licences of traditional charitable societies. Being unable to acquire licences for certain activities due to the military occupation, they looked towards charitable societies for alternatives.

Through remarkable efforts at bridging the ideological gap and because of the commitment of all concerned to the national struggle, the women were able to reach a modus operandi that not only allowed various activities to take place, but more importantly this allowed an unprecedented co-operation to emerge.

Perhaps this unification of efforts can be seen as parallel to the co-operation and the unification of efforts of the various political groups that have been working towards the development of a strong resistance to the occupation exemplified by the National Guidance Committee. — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding

Britain's miners' strike affects future of steel industry

LONDON: Whatever effect the miners' strike has on the British coal industry, it has already had a decisive effect on the future of the steel industry.

Before the strike, the British Steel Corporation (BSC), which has staged a remarkable recovery of competitiveness in the past four years, was counting on being allowed to make one more major closure to bring capacity in line with demand and enable it to return to commercial profitability.

However, the courage and loyalty of the BSC workforce during the strike has probably made a major closure politically impossible.

That leaves BSC, which lost about £170 million (\$235 million) in 1983-84, with a very difficult task. It is obliged, under a European Community (EC) agreement, to wear itself of all government subsidies by the end of next year.

If it cannot cut redundant plant, its only ways forward are through further improvements in efficiency and greater sales volumes.

The outlook for steel demand worldwide remains dull and prices are likely to remain depressed by excess capacity for some time. So

the main way to increase sales and revenue is through serving customers better than the competition in terms of price, quality and delivery.

BSC is making good progress on this front and claims to be among the best steelmakers in Europe. It also has the benefit of a more lively home market at the moment than most European producers.

On the other hand, it is being restrained by EC production quotas set in the days when no one wanted to buy British steel because of BSC's poor performance.

Despite the difficulties, there are signs of optimism in BSC that it could still reach viability by the end of next year without making further major closures.

If it does succeed, it would represent a big victory, not only for BSC but for British industry as a whole, as it would reflect a recovery of confidence in, and demand for British products that few thought possible only a few months ago.

When the miners' strike began, BSC was mounting another campaign to win government approval to close the Ravenscraig works in Scotland. Its first request late in 1982 to close the works was re-

jected by the government in the face of strong Scottish opposition.

Following that setback, the corporation, then led by Mr. Ian MacGregor, tried to find new ways of selling its excess steel production. Mr. MacGregor's most important initiative involved selling large tonnages of semi-finished steel to the United States Steel Corporation.

When that proposal collapsed early this year, Mr. Robert Haslam, the new chairman, and others started hinting again at a Ravenscraig closure.

Initially, it looked as if the miners' strike would actually contribute to that campaign. Mr. Haslam said in a speech at the end of March that this dispute would cause BSC to lose business just as the miners' strikes in the early 1970s had done.

"It is now quite clear that our existing corporate plan will not lead us to a break-even position," he said ominously. "We are having another radical look at the business, and a revised strategic plan will be submitted to the government in the next few weeks."

However, things have not worked out as Mr. Haslam expected. In the first place, the strike has

gone on. BSC still can't assess precisely its impact on the business and so it has not yet submitted its long awaited new corporate plan.

More important, the workers at two BSC sites, Ravenscraig and Scunthorpe, were forced into the front lines of the miners' dispute and both groups showed an astonishing loyalty to the corporation, braving violent picket lines and defeating the strikers' attempts to shut down their plants.

Politically, it would be next to impossible for the government to agree to put the "heroes" of Ravenscraig or Scunthorpe on the dole.

BSC management, too, is now loath to ask its workforce to make any more sacrifices. Its view is that everyone has been a hero, managing to maintain customer deliveries despite the disruptions to production.

Customers have remained loyal, too, and so BSC may end up not losing much, if any, business as a result of the strike.

That is certainly good news but it is not enough to eliminate losses running close to £3 million a week before the strike began.

The main problem BSC and other steelmakers still face is over-

capacity in the industry. Steel prices would not have to rise very much for BSC's losses to be eliminated.

In the first nine months of 1983-84, its loss was under 5 per cent of sales.

But price increases have been very hard to impose in recent years because capacity throughout Western Europe has not been reduced in line with the fall in demand for steel.

Steelmakers in many countries, aided by governments, have preferred to put off closures and the related loss of jobs.

The European Commission, which has been pushing EC steelmakers towards restructuring for over six years, has obtained the agreement of member countries that subsidies to steel companies will stop by the end of next year. The idea is to force steel companies to reduce capacity to a commercially sustainable level by then.

Meanwhile, the Commission is administering a system of production controls and, since the beginning of this year, minimum price levels, in an attempt to stabilise prices.

BSC, which has cut its capacity

from some 27 million tonnes to a current 14.6 million tonnes, is a strong supporter of the Commission's crisis regime, which has enabled it to impose price increases on many products so far this year without losing market share. But it is doubtful that prices will move up sufficiently to carry BSC into profit.

There are a number of things BSC can do on its own to improve its financial position, but the corporation is not saying anything before completing its new corporate plan and presenting it to the government.

In terms of cost cutting, BSC has already made substantial progress, but mainly through reducing employment.

Last year's wage bill fell another £30 million — to just over £900 million — and is now 18 per cent lower (in current money) than it was four years ago.

Further reductions will undoubtedly occur, but at a much slower pace.

Similarly, the pace of investment in cost-saving equipment, such as continuous casting machines, is slowing down. Management believes it should concentrate now on getting better

performance out of the equipment it has. Mr. Bob Scholey, the chief executive, revealed recently that BSC had hired consultants from Japan's Nippon Steel in 1982 to examine the corporation's works. Their verdict: "You have the equipment, you can do better with it," according to Mr. Scholey.

No steel company can do well operating at 60 to 70 per cent of capacity, as BSC has been in the past few years, particularly at the basic iron and steelmaking end of the business.

Even though BSC will probably not close one of its five major integrated sites, it might be able to stop iron and steelmaking at one of them, while continuing to roll steel there. This is what Arbed, the Luxembourg steel company, is doing at its Dudelange works, as part of a scheme to cut capacity and share production with Cockerill-Sambre of Belgium.

BSC is unlikely to get into production sharing with other steel makers but it might feed one of its works with steel made at the others, as it has done from time to time in the past on a modest scale.

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McEnroe gets tough opening match in Wimbledon draw

LONDON (R) — Defending champion and top seed John McEnroe was given what could be a troublesome opening match against Paul McNamee of Australia in the draw here Tuesday for next week's Wimbledon Tennis Championships.

McEnroe, who warmed up for Wimbledon by winning the London grass court title on Sunday, was beaten in the French Open in 1980 by McNamee, who made his name in doubles but has emerged as a consistent singles player in recent years. Now 29, he was ranked 34th in the world before last week's London event, in which he was beaten in the second round, and he is regarded as a good grass court player.

Neither of McEnroe's closest rivals, second and third seeds Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and fellow-American Jimmy Connors, are in his end of the draw. They are lined up to meet each other in the semifinals, if they justify the seedings.

The first seed McEnroe should face is number 14 Bill Scanlon, a compatriot who upset him in the fourth round of the U.S. open last year. But McEnroe had defeated Scanlon in straight sets in last year's Wimbledon, and Scanlon has not been living up to his reputation this year.

McEnroe and Scanlon are set to meet in the fourth round. The next obstacle should be eighth-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, a clay court aficionado who has never justified his seeding at Wimbledon, or American Vitas Gerulaitis, a semifinalist in 1977 and 1978 who is now seeded 15th.

In the semifinals, McEnroe should play fourth-seeded Mats Wilander, though the Swede, who won the Australian Open on grass last December, faces a tough fourth round match against Kevin Curren of South Africa, who upset Connors last year and who is a fearsome grass court player.

Lendl, who clawed back from two sets down to win the French title against McEnroe nine days ago, begins his bid against American Dick Stockton and could face another American, Gene Mayer, in the second round.

Sweden's Anders Jarryd is the first seed in his path, in the fourth round, and American Jimmy Arias, the fifth seed, could be his opponent in the quarter-finals.

Connors begins against compatriot Lloyd Bourne, one of the growing number of blacks making their presence felt in the game. Assuming he reaches the fourth round, he should then have to tangle with the dangerous 16th-seeded Tim Mayotte, who has reached the quarter-finals twice and the semifinals once at Wimbledon in the last three years.

Connors warmed up for that task with a quarter-final victory over Mayotte in London last week, but Mayotte will not be an easy opponent for him.

In the women's event, nothing should disturb French Open Champion Martina Navratilova's path to a fifth women's title and her third in a row.

She starts off against American Peanut Louie, the first seed she meets should be number 11 Lisa Bonder of the United States, and in the quarter-finals she should come up against Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, the Italian Open Champion and seventh seed.

Her doubles partner, fourth-seeded Pam Shriver, should be awaiting her in the semifinals. Second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd gets into action against Sabrina Goles of Yugoslavia and could meet a former Wimbledon great, American Rosie Casals, in the second round.

In the last four, third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia should be there, although Mandlikova might have difficulty against British hope Jo Durie a round earlier.

Seedings

Men's singles:
1. John McEnroe (U.S.);
2. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia);
3. Jimmy Connors (U.S.);
4. Mats Wilander (Sweden);
5. Jimmy Arias (U.S.);
6. Andres Gomez (Ecuador);
7. Yannick Noah (France);
8. Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina);
9. Henrik Sundstrom (Sweden);
10. Anders Jarryd (Sweden).

Women's singles:
1. Martina Navratilova (U.S.);
2. Chris Evert Lloyd (U.S.);
3. Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia);
4. Pam Shriver (U.S.);
5. Zina Garrison (U.S.);
6. Kathy Jordan (U.S.);
7. Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria);
8. Kathy Horvath (U.S.);
9. Wendy Turnbull (Australia);
10. Jo Durie (Britain).

U.S. seeded first in Federation Cup

TOKYO (R) — The United States have been seeded ahead of defending champions Czechoslovakia in the Federation Cup Women's Team Tennis Championship starting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on July 16, Japanese sponsors of the tournament said here Tuesday.

They said the Americans were seeded first on the basis of the latest (WTA) Women's Tennis Association rankings.

The seedings and list of players nominated for the tournament were announced simultaneously in Tokyo and Sao Paulo.

West Germany, beaten finalists in Zurich last year, have been seeded third. The other seeds in the 32-nation tournament are Britain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Australia.

The top name in the U.S. team is that of Andrea Jaeger. But there must be considerable doubt that she will travel to Sao Paulo to help the Americans regain the title they won seven consecutive times before Czechoslovakia's triumph in Zurich.

Jaeger, 18, quit with a shoulder injury during her first round match in the recent French Open and has opted out of the Wimbledon Championships which begin next Monday.

Kathy Jordan, Kathy Horvath and Anne Smith complete the American team.

The Czechoslovak team includes world number three Hana Mandlikova and Helena Sukova, whose singles successes earned their country a 2-1 win in last year's final.

The sponsors said other players nominated by their countries included Sylvia Hanika and Bettina Bunge of West Germany, Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs of Britain, Catherine Tanvier and Pascale Paradis of France, Raffaella Reggi and Sabina Simmonds of Italy, Mila Jausovec and Sabrina Goles of Yugoslavia, and Wendy Turnbull and Elizabeth Sayers of Australia.



Winner screams in pain--

Nelson Piquet of Brazil screams in pain from a burned foot after winning the Canadian Grand Prix in Montreal Sunday. Piquet's overheating brakes caused the burn.

Moses qualifies for U.S. Olympic team

LOS ANGELES (R) — World record holder Edwin Moses overcame a false start and easily won the men's 400-metre hurdles in 47.76 seconds to qualify for the Olympics at the U.S. Olympic track and field trials Monday.

Moses, 28, extended his unbeaten streak in the event to 102. He got off to a slow start but took the lead by the second hurdle and was never threatened.

Eighteen-year-old Danny Harris, who set a world junior record of 48.02 in a semi-final race Sunday, finished second with a time of 48.11 and Tranel Hawkins was third, covering the distance in 48.28.

The top three in each of the events being held here this week

automatically qualify for the U.S. Olympic team.

A surprise non-qualifier was Andre Phillips, the third fastest performer in the event in history, who finished fourth with a time of 48.62.

Another American world record holder, Evelyn Ashford, also became part of the U.S. Olympic contingent by winning the women's 100-metres in 11.18, edging out second-place finisher Alice Brown on 11.20.

Jeanette Bolden was third with a time of 11.24.

Duncan Atwood upset world record holder Tom Petranoff in the men's javelin with a winning throw of 306 feet, seven inches (93.44 metres).

Petranoff, who holds the record at 327.2 (99.72), was only able to come through with a throw of 278.8 (84.94) in finish second.

The third Olympic qualifier was Steve Roller, whose best throw was 272.4 (83.00).

In preliminary events Carl Lewis, who won the men's 100-metres on Sunday, was the top qualifier for the long jump final with a leap of 27-6 1/2 (8.39).

Greg Foster ran the fastest 110-metre hurdles in the world this year in a first-round heat, covering the distance in 13.19 seconds.

Swale buried in silence

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — All the people who raised and trained Swale, the winner of the 1984 Kentucky Derby, buried him in silence Monday, bidding farewell to the colt who gave them much to brag about with victories in two of the United States' three top horse races.

Swale, who collapsed and died Sunday after a gallop at Belmont racetrack outside New York City, was only the third Claiborne Farms horse to be buried in entirety in the shady cemetery behind the farm office.

The whole bodies of Nasrullah and Princequillo are also in the tiny graveyard, but only the head, heart and hooves of the others — including Bold Ruler, Hoist the Flag and Buckpasser — are there.

"Each man in his own mind said his farewell and everybody was standing there. It was very simple and very quick," said John

Sosby, general manager of the famed breeding farm in nearby Kentucky.

No outsiders were there, he said, "just the Claiborne family. That includes Claiborne president, Seth Hancock, his mother Walldell, sisters Clay and Dell and brother A.B. Hancock III, as well as about 45 full-time members of the staff."

Up the hill stand the breeding shed and stallion barn where Hancock had hoped Swale would reproduce his winning ways. The barn now houses Nijinsky II, Secretariat, Spectacular Bid, Riva Ridge, Mr. Prospector, Sir Ivor and Damascus, among others.

Meanwhile, officials in New York said pathologists were still trying to find the cause of Swale's untimely death. Veterinarians originally suspected a heart attack, but said a post-mortem showed no signs of cardiac failure.

West Germany aims for convincing Group Two victory

PARIS (R) — Title-holders West Germany will be involved in an exciting climax to Group Two of the European Soccer Championship finals here Wednesday night for which there is an irony that will not be lost on them.

The organizers of the tournament pointedly arranged the schedules so that the last two matches in each of the preliminary groups took place at exactly the same times.

The reason was to avoid a repetition of the infamous match between Austria and West Germany at the 1982 World Cup finals when on the last day of preliminary matches both sides knew exactly what they had to do to go through to the second series and did it.

If Wednesday's matches pitting West Germany against Spain and Portugal against Romania had been staggered or staged on different days, there might well have been scope for another contrived result for the group is so close that all four nations can finish top of it.

As it is, the games in Paris and Nantes will kick off at the same time and all the teams must strive for victory. In West Germany's case a draw would in fact see them into the last four but only a win would assure them of finishing top of their section and avoiding the brilliant French, poised to win Group One Tuesday night, in the semifinals.

German trainer Jupp Derwall has made it clear he has no interest in a draw as his team pursue a place in the European final for the fourth time in a row. "If we want

to make it we have got to beat everyone, starting with Spain," he said.

A German victory looks the most likely result. It would leave the title-holders at the top of Group Two and bound for the second semifinal in Lyons on Sunday when their opponents would almost certainly be either Belgium or Denmark, rivals in Tuesday night's other Group One match.

Spain have had a disappointing tournament, particularly considering they were propelled into the finals by an astonishing 12-1 win over Malta. In two games in France, all Spain have managed is one penalty and a lucky 73rd-minute equaliser by Carlos Santillana against Portugal.

The winners of the Portugal-Romania clash in Nantes Wednesday can expect to be heading south on Thursday for a semifinal meeting in Marseilles on Friday with France.

The prospect of seeing some of the delightful Fernando Chalanos make most impartial observers hope that Portugal prevail. But even Chalanos' midfield magic is unlikely to be so potent as to make the outstanding French team disappear.

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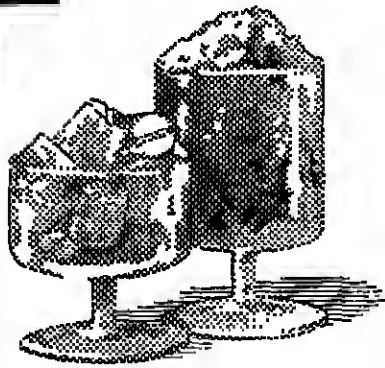
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AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OSTERREICH - JORDAN BRANCH (Foreign Limited Company) as at 31st December 1983 and the related Statements of Accounts for the period from 1st July 1983 to 31st December 1983, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the Company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OSTERREICH - Jordan Branch as at 31st December 1983.

BAWAB & CO.

Amman, 17th April, 1984.

SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OSTERREICH - JORDAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1983

	J.O.	PS	J.D.	PS
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash at Creditors Bank - Amman	27	354		
Account No. 946001	1510	408	1537	742
Account No. 930001				
FIXED ASSETS				
Furniture and office equipment	1200	100		
Less depreciation	77	262	1242	836
Land and buildings	2470	000		
Less depreciation	125	500	2345	500
Total Assets			5127	060
LIABILITIES				
LIABILITIES TO SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OSTERREICH				
PROJECT (Under execution)				
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)			32195	062
			37320	142
LIABILITIES TO OTHERS				
TV - Centre Consortium			50	2291
NET OFFICE FINANCIAL POSITION				
Registered Capital in Jordan	10000	000		
Head office - Austria	20345	005		
Less: Loss for the period	30345	005		
	2320	144	27994	861
			37320	142
The attached notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Statements				
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Senate defeats ban on U.S. troops in Central America

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate has defeated legislation to bar the use of U.S. combat troops in El Salvador or Nicaragua and to cut off U.S. funding for covert operations in Nicaragua.

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy introduced both amendments to the \$2.1-billion 1985 defence bill. The proposal on combat troops was defeated by a 63-31 vote Monday night while the covert operations amendment was voted down by a margin of 58-38.

The House of Representatives last month approved similar amendments in its version of the defence bill.

A separate bill to provide temporary U.S. funding for covert operations by anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua is stalled in a House-Senate negotiating committee because of House opposition to any more money for the

insurgents. "This amendment reflects the deep and growing concern of the American people that the administration is taking us to war in Central America," Sen. Kennedy told the Senate before the voting took place.

Opponents, led by Texas Republican John Tower, said the amendment would tie the hands of President Reagan and encourage Communists in Central America to attack El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Reagan has said the United States has no intention of using U.S. combat troops in Central America but has refused to say he would never use them under any

circumstances.

About 5,000 U.S. troops have staged regular exercises in Honduras, and there are now 111 American military personnel in El Salvador, according to Defence Department figures quoted by Sen. Kennedy.

"The stage has now been set for the United States suddenly, passively and without warning to intervene with U.S. troops," Sen. Kennedy said.

He said his amendment would not have prohibited U.S. advisors from training Salvadoran or Honduran troops or from making reconnaissance flights in the area.

Also Monday the Senate debated whether to order major withdrawals of U.S. troops from Europe unless America's NATO allies do more to bolster their own conventional forces.

Senator Sam Nunn, the ranking opposition Democrat on the Senate Armed Service Committee,

noted that the United States already is spending one-third — about \$90 billion — of its defence budget in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) while other members of the alliance have consistently failed to meet their commitments.

Those shortfalls, he said, are behind the assessment of U.S. Army Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander, that NATO's conventional deterrence is inadequate and "leaves the nuclear threshold at a disturbingly low level."

"Nuclear threshold" refers to the point at which NATO commanders would resort to using nuclear weapons to respond to conventional attack by superior forces.

It is a policy that basically says that after the first tanks come across the border, we're going to start popping off nuclear weapons," Sen. Nunn declared.

Five Salvadorean troops sentenced for killing nuns

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Five former Salvadorean national guardsmen have received maximum 30-year prison sentences for the murders of four American churchwomen in El Salvador in 1980, legal sources said Tuesday.

The guardsmen were found guilty last month on four counts of aggravated murder, destruction of property and theft in connection with the killings of Catholic missionaries Ita Ford, Maura Clark, and Dorothy Kazel, who were all nuns, and Jean Donovan, a lay missionary.

Judge Bernardo Rauda Viscia announced the sentence Monday in the town of Zacatecoluca where the trial of the guardsmen was held, close to where the bullet-riddled bodies of the four churchwomen were found soon after their assassination on Dec. 2, 1980.

The guardsmen were given sentences ranging from 14 to 106 years, but under Salvadorean law the maximum term each of the convicted murderers can serve is 30 years, and all will be eligible for parole in 20 years, the sources said.

Four of the convicted guardsmen each received sentences totalling 106 years, while a fifth only got 14 years because he had

confessed to the crimes, the sources said.

Soldiers or police men have rarely been charged with murder in El Salvador where more than 40,000 people, mostly civilians, have died in political violence. A conviction has been even rarer.

The case aroused considerable concern in the United States where the Reagan administration has been supporting military-backed governments in El Salvador since a civil war erupted more than four years ago.

The long delay in bringing the suspected national guardsmen to trial for the murders of the missionaries contributed to a delay in U.S. aid for El Salvador's army, which is fighting left-wing guerrillas.

The missionaries' bodies, showing signs of sexual abuse, were discovered in shallow graves near the international airport.

U.S. congressmen have expressed concern about the widespread abuses of right-wing death squads in El Salvador.

American diplomats have publicly accused Salvadorean officials of being involved in the squads and associates of the murdered missionaries said the Salvadorean authorities covered up the murders.

Discovery ready for launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Officials of the U.S. space agency on Monday declared the Discovery ready for flight, and reconfirmed June 25 as the date for the maiden launch of the United States' third space shuttle.

Experts at the Kennedy Space Centre here, Johnson Space Centre in Houston and at NASA headquarters in Washington, made

the decision after assessing all aspects of the flight — the shuttle, its payloads, tracking stations and other support systems — during a closed circuit television conference.

"They reviewed everything and found no restraints to launch," said NASA spokesman Hugh Harris. "We're all set to go next Monday."

European elections pose problems for main parties

BRUSSELS (R) — Elections to the European Parliament have given a fresh lease of life to opposition groups from the far right to the unorthodox left while chastising most mainstream political parties.

Parliamentary sources said two of the main victors, the far right and the ecologists, might start negotiations to form new groups in the Strasbourg assembly, leading up to a new left-wing bloc.

France's militantly anti-nuclear National Front, which confounded the pollsters by taking just over 11 per cent of the vote, could conceivably link up with right-wing Italian and Greek parliamentarians, the sources said.

On the outside of the political landscape, the radical Ecologists from West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands might also try to reach an agreement.

The new 434-seat parliament, elected for five years, can expect an influx of members who have little sympathy for the European Community and the 10-nation bloc's way of doing things.

Britain's opposition Labour Party, at best lukewarm towards the Community, will almost dou-

ble its representation to 32 seats.

Most Ecological candidates subscribed to a common programme condemning the present Community as "profoundly unecological", accusing it of blindly pursuing wasteful policies of economic growth and destruction of the countryside.

The assembly is a largely toothless consultative body and many voters showed their lack of interest by staying away from the polls. Turnout was 60 per cent, below the 62 per cent recorded in 1979.

Many politicians tried to spark voter interest in the dreary campaign by portraying it as a popularity test for national governments.

Consequently, the surge of support for the French National Front, the West German "Greens" and the Italian Communists, startled governing parties.

The Ecologist "greens" eclipsed the junior partners in the West German government coalition, the Free Democrats, who slipped below five per cent and lost all their Strasbourg seats.

Christian Democrat Chancellor Helmut Kohl went to the trouble of stressing his government's stability.

U.S. Democrats begin to draft election policies

WASHINGTON (AP) — The opposition Democratic Party Monday began drafting policies its leaders say they will enact if they win the presidency, and among the proposals was a call for an early summit talk between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Backers of front-runner Walter Mondale, who claims he has enough delegates to win the nomination at the party convention in July, said they hoped to draft a programme called a "platform" — that would be broad enough for all the party's candidates.

But backers of Colorado Senator Gary Hart argued for specifics, including the reform of "the glaring excesses" of the tax law passed early by President Ronald Reagan's administration.

"I believe we must be more specific," representative Timothy Wirth of Colorado, one of five Hart backers said as the panel began work on a proposed campaign document calling for "a prosperous America in a changing world."

But representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York, chairman of the platform committee, said she favoured a broader approach.

Ms. Ferraro said the platform would be "very specific" in attacking Mr. Reagan's record, but added: "What I am hoping to do is to stay away from writing legislation in this platform."

Despite the differences, Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale supporters predicted that a compromise could be reached.

Summit hint fails to dispel gloom over East-West ties

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — The idea of a U.S.-Soviet summit rippled into the headlines again last week, but it did nothing to lift the aura of gloom around East-West relations.

With Western governments anxious to see even a glimmer of hope, there was a brief stirring of interest when President Reagan offered "to meet and talk any time" with Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko.

But the Kremlin failed to respond, and the overblowing Western consensus went back to where it started: That Moscow seemed locked into a do-nothing mode that would last until November's U.S. election and maybe longer.

Western leaders have described the four-month-old Chernenko leadership as being in a state of "hibernation" or "withdrawal", inward-looking and marking time. Moscow-based diplomats talk of a "siege mentality."

Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, said recently that "no one really knows what's going on in the Soviet Union." Many Western officials share his mystification.

The possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit — the last was in 1979 — has been aired often since Mr.

Reagan became president in 1981. Since then, two Soviet presidents have died, Leonid Brezhnev in 1982 and Yuri Andropov last February.

In response to proposals for a summit by two influential senators, Mr. Reagan appeared last Thursday to drop demands that any such meeting should be thoroughly prepared to ensure results.

He said he would dispense with a "preconstructed agenda", and would settle for a "general area of the things that you think could lead to better understanding."

White House officials promptly called it a significant change of tone. Mr. Reagan said he was ready to talk even without the resumption of nuclear arms talks in Geneva, which were broken off by the Soviet Union last November.

Three days earlier, the Kremlin had rejected a call for renewed dialogue from Mr. Reagan and six other Western leaders at the London Economic Summit.

In a speech a day later, Mr. Chernenko ignored Mr. Reagan's gesture and a Soviet spokesman repeated the standard Moscow formula that a summit required careful preparation.

Western officials welcomed the Reagan move as proof of U.S. flexibility, but it was widely seen in Western Europe as a ploy in the

1 killed, 75 arrested in Punjab

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Indian security forces have shot dead a suspected Sikh extremist and arrested 75 in the Punjab, state radio reported, adding that life was gradually returning to normal in India's troubled northern state.

Lt. Gen. K. Sunderji, chief of Western Command, told reporters in Amritsar Monday that he hoped the army would return to barracks in a few weeks, once it had "flushed out" the extremists.

Nearly 1,000 Sikhs and soldiers were killed when the army stormed Amritsar's Golden Temple, on June 6.

The radio said the 75 were arrested Monday in operations in Punjab and the neighbouring state of Haryana. One suspect was killed in Amritsar as he tried to escape.

The security forces recovered arms, ammunition and 15 bags of opium from the suspects, it added. Government intelligence sources have said millions of dollars worth of heroin and other illegal narcotics were found in the Golden Temple, to be used to buy weapons for the extremists.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said normal rail traffic was expected to resume in Punjab. A special train with badly needed petrol and diesel reached Amritsar Monday and supplies of

essential commodities would be rushed there, it added.

Normal bus services resumed Monday to Amritsar, where only a night curfew is now in force.

Gen. Sunderji said a large number of weapons made in China, a major arms supplier to Pakistan, were found in the temple. Two of the extremists killed were Pakistani, while a third had confessed under interrogation he had come from Pakistan a year before with detonators, he added.

He said that while security operations were still in full swing temples had started with Sikh religious leaders to restore parts of the Golden Temple damaged in the army assault.

PTI said 80 employees of the temple were released by the army. They were among more than 1,500 people arrested in the temple.

Maj.-Gen. K.S. Brar, who led the first wave of soldiers into the temple, said several extremists captured an army doctor while he was treating a wounded soldier in one of the temple buildings.

The extremists chopped off his hands before he was rescued, Gen. Brar added.

Meanwhile, Malaysian authorities announced that all Commonwealth citizens travelling to India will require visas beginning

Monday because of tightened security measures imposed there since the Sikh agitations, it was reported.

The National News Agency, Bernama, quoted an Indian commission spokesman as saying that until now, citizens from Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Britain, Canada and other Commonwealth countries did not need visas to enter India.

The spokesman cited "security" as the reason for the new requirement, but did not elaborate.

Gen. Sunderji said the army had so far searched 39 Sikh temples and four or five Hindu shrines as well as many villages in Punjab state.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, meanwhile, contended the temple assault June 4 to 7 had not alienated India's 13 million Sikhs.

In New Delhi, authorities strengthened her security because of threats on her life by Sikh terrorists. A commando squad was stationed at her official residence and roads leading to her house were being patrolled by armed police.

Mrs. Gandhi said she didn't give thought to political consequences when she ordered the army attack on the Golden Temple.

"India's unity comes first," she said.

Wave of murders reported in Kabul

ISLAMABAD (R) — Several Afghan government supporters, including a Soviet professor and a retired Afghan general, have been killed by guerrillas in Kabul, Western diplomats in Pakistan reported Tuesday.

At least seven other Afghan military officers died in various shooting incidents in the capital, which saw a high level of resistance activity and retaliation by government and Soviet troops this month, the diplomats said.

Quoting reports from their missions in Kabul, they said the major focus of the rebel activity was on government installations and military posts in the south of the city in the Aman-Chishtoon-Rishkoor military triangle.

Kremlin pledges support for Nicaragua

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has pledged Moscow's backing for Nicaragua in talks with Sandinist Leader Daniel Ortega, but diplomats said he may have refused to step up military aid.

During their meeting Monday, Mr. Chernenko declared Soviet "solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua" and said the ruling Sandinist government had Moscow's full support.

TASS News Agency said the two leaders fiercely condemned U.S. policies in Central America and accused Washington of trying to impose its will on other peoples by force of arms.

But the report gave no clues whether Mr. Ortega, co-ordinator of the ruling junta, had won as-

urances of more military supplies. Some Western diplomats said there were signs he may have been disappointed.

Mr. Ortega was quoted last week as saying he would seek more Soviet equipment for his government's war against U.S.-backed rebels while in Moscow and some reports said he would be asking for MIG fighter planes.

Diplomats said the TASS report indicated that Mr. Chernenko had been less forthcoming in his comments on support for Nicaragua than could have been expected.

They also said Soviet policy up till now in any case indicated that the Kremlin would be wary of stepping up its military involvement in Nicaragua too sharply for fear of provoking the United States.

The Soviet professor was shot dead and his wife was wounded by their Afghan guard at a polytechnic institute in Kabul.

The retired general was killed when his house was blown up last week by a bomb believed to have been planted by the guerrillas, they said. They did not have the name of either man.

Mugabe supporters ransack opposition offices

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Demonstrations by supporters of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe became more violent Monday when provincial headquarters of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's party burned down and offices of two other rival political parties were ransacked in the midlands city of Gweru.

Police in the city, about 300 kilometres west of the Harare capital, confirmed that scores of people were injured and nearly 40 were hospitalised, nine with serious wounds, but they denied rumours that several people had died in the fighting.

One eyewitness, who asked not to be named, said he saw a mob of youths from Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National

Union — Patriotic Front club a man to death. He said police refused to go to the scene when he telephoned for help but an ambulance later took the body away.

The demonstrations against parties, particularly Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, began peacefully last month after Mr. Mugabe accused the party of supporting armed rebels who have murdered several Zanu-PF officials in the province recently. Mr. Mugabe vowed he would "fight to the finish" against ZAPU and warned that ZAPU officials who supported the rebels faced "a tough road."

Demonstrations have become more violent since Sunday morning when the Minister of State for Security, Emmerson Mun-

angagwa, announced a clampdown banning ZAPU from holding meetings in the province.

In telephone interviews Monday, Gweru residents too scared to have their names published said trouble in the city began Sunday night when gangs of Mugabe supporters roamed the area demanding ZANU-PF Party cards and harassing and beating people who could not produce evidence of support for the ruling party.

Witnesses said thousands of demonstrators marched Monday to the offices of detained Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council and opposition leader Ndabandabi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Council (from which Mr. Mugabe formed a splinter group).

Summit hint fails to dispel gloom over East-West ties

run-up to the American presidential election.

Pol experts have said a peace initiative of almost any kind would boost the president's campaign.

U.S. and NATO analysts agree it would be astonishing if Soviet leaders helped Mr. Reagan to win. Mr. Reagan himself said he "wouldn't expect them to do anything that might help me."

While it is now conventional wisdom in the West that Moscow will remain immobile until after the election, many analysts are projecting the freeze may last even longer if Mr. Reagan, a deeply committed anti-Communist, wins a second four-year term.

Both super powers are sparring around the edges of arms control. Two weeks ago, Mr. Reagan offered to discuss a Soviet demand for talks on the non-use of force if the Soviet Union would consider U.S. ideas on reducing tension in Europe.

Mr. Chernenko last week called for negotiations on anti-satellite weapons, and U.S. officials say Mr. Reagan may respond soon, despite serious initial misgivings.

But there has been no movement and none is expected this year on the central issue of missile negotiations, suspended by Moscow when U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 rockets began arriving in Europe to counter about 400 Soviet medium-range SS-20s.

As with Mr. Reagan's comments on a summit, there was a quiver of interest when Mr. Chernenko, in an interview with Pravda, failed to repeat Moscow's frequently stated view that the missile talks could resume only when the U.S. weapons were withdrawn.

But within two days, the Soviet condition was forcibly restated when Communist Bloc leaders met in Moscow for a meeting of Comecon, their 10-nation economic grouping.

French President Francois Mitterrand may get a clue to Soviet thinking on a visit to Moscow starting on Thursday.

Mr. Mitterrand is the senior-most Western statesman to go to Moscow since NATO decided late last year to try to ease the Soviet ruling politburo back into a

normal dialogue.

Foreign Ministers Giulio Andreotti of Italy and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany were given a rough ride by Soviet officials when they urged a speedy re-opening of the arms talks during visits to Moscow in the last two months.

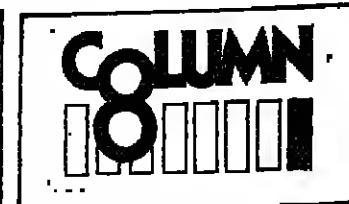
They and other recent visitors concluded that the Soviet leadership was still in the throes of re-adjustment after three sudden leadership changes, was probably divided and seemed pre-occupied with domestic issues, diplomats said.

This view has hardened in the last few weeks, especially following a Soviet decision to boycott the Olympic Games.

Senior Western analysts see Mr. Chernenko as a tired old man at 72, bowed down by internal troubles, untutored in foreign policy, and even more dependent than previous leaders on veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko, himself 74, has conducted Soviet diplomacy for 27 years and is known as a tough and dedicated negotiator.

He is widely seen as a key backstop in what Western diplomats regard as an increasingly unyielding and introspective foreign policy that is almost certain to be pursued at least until the U.S. election outcome is known.



2 jailed for throwing shoes at judge

JESSORE, Bangladesh (R) — A military court Tuesday sentenced two convicts to extra jail terms of seven years for throwing shoes at a judge. The prosecution said that the two hurled the shoes after the judge last year sentenced them to seven-year jail terms for robbery.

Soccer fan jailed for swearing at ref

LONDON (R) — A British court has ordered 14 days jail for a 23-year-old football fan who called the referee at an English Football League match a bastard. "You are obviously a troublemaker and an awful nuisance. Just the sort of person who ruins football matches for other people," London magistrate told Mark Pemberton Monday. A string of violent incidents involving a minority of British football fans in Europe have highlighted calls for a crack-down on bad behaviour at matches.

Reagan's daughter to wed

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House said Monday that President Reagan's 31-year-old daughter Patti Davis will be married at a private ceremony in California on Aug. 14. Davis, an actress who uses her mother's maiden name, will marry Paul Grilley, a 26-year-old Yoga instructor from Columbia Falls, Montana, in the Garden of the Bel-Air (California) Hotel, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said. Davis is the last of Reagan's four children to marry and will be the third to wed since he entered the White House.

Chile has test-tube baby programme

SANTIAGO — Chilean doctor said Tuesday a woman is expecting the country's first test-tube baby, an announcement which came one day after news that Chilean man and his wife killed here last year had left two embryos frozen in Australia. Doctor Alberto Costoya of Santiago's military hospital told a press conference that an unidentified woman had been successfully implanted with an embryo fertilised in a glass dish and was now six weeks into an otherwise normal pregnancy. Doctors in Melbourne, Australia, revealed Monday that they have suspended a January 10-day-old embryos, whose Chilean father, Mario Rios, was killed with his wife Elsa in a plane crash near Santiago last year.

Actor's condition shrouded in secrecy

BROOKLYN, New York (AP) — The condition of noted American Actor James Cagney remained a secret Monday, two days after he was hospitalised for shortness of breath. Associates of the 84-year-old actor refused to talk to reporters and instructed residents of the resort town to Jo the name, Shirley Davidson, administrator of the 32-bed St. Andrews Hospital in Brooklyne Harbor, where Cagney was taken Saturday. Said the family requested total secrecy. She said the hospital would not divulge any information. Officials refused even to confirm whether Cagney was at the hospital. Cagney resides in Southampton, New York. "We're not making any further state news here," said Police Chief Floyd McDonald, who earlier confirmed that Cagney had been taken to the hospital suffering shortness of breath.

Canadian police hunt escaped brothers

BEDFORD, Quebec (R) — Heavily-armed Canadian Police believed they were closing in Sunday on two American brothers who escaped from a death row in U.S. prison last month. Police aided by helicopters, road-block and the United States border patrol combed the swampy terrain around Pigeon Hill close to U.S. border as the hunt for the two brothers. Police spokesman Rene Cote said. The brothers, convicted of nine murders and several rapes and mobbings, escaped May 31 with four other convicts who were later recaptured. It was the largest jail-break from a death row in U.S. history.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WHEN IT DOESN'T PAY TO ADVERTISE

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ 642</p> <p>♥ A K J 103</p> <p>♦ 65</p> <p>♣ K 65</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ Void</p> <p>♥ Q 852</p> <p>♦ Q 1087</p> <p>♣ 98742</p>
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WEST ♠ K Q J 103 ♥ Void ♦ 974 ♣ 98742

SOUTH ♠ A 9875 ♥ 6 ♦ A K 42 ♣ A 103

The bidding:

1 ♠	2 ♥	3 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

January had not been treating Tommy too kindly. He had started off well, but then he began holding reasonably good hands where trumps broke evenly, and as a result he was quite a few dollars in the hole. This hand set him back on the winning track.

Since he was short in his partner's suit, Tommy might have been better advised to rebid two spades rather than make the high reverse of three diamonds. However, that would not have made any difference to the final contract. Four spades was surely reasonable, and Tommy had begun to lose interest

سنة ١٤٠٥ هـ